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of bargain to retain his prestige. Richard Croker, if he had had good campaign timber like Smith, would have fought for him from the time the train started for the convention. Mr. Murphy, however, does not pattern after the ancients. He imitates himself and his performance never changes.

Changing Near East Situation.

The revolution in which CONSTANTINE was overthrown, his son GEORGE crowned ruler and VENIZELLOS was seen again as the center of the patriotic hopes of Greece brings about important changes in the tense Near East situation. The Greek army, demoralized by its Asiatic reverses and in revolt against its officers, announces its determination to advance to the defense of the Thracian plains. Thrace is the one point in the controversy upon which KEMAL has never yielded, and the appearance of an armed Greek force on the Thracian border would be more likely than any other act of Greece to cause his troops to attempt to break beyond the restraints which the British have erected at the Dardanelles.

It is now an interesting question what will become of this Greek army. It is struggling back to Athens apparently unbroken in spirit and still willing to fight in Europe to redeem its failures in Asia. With CONSTANTINE and his sympathizers eliminated there is a chance for a new army formed by the Venizelists, an army with a backbone of VENIZELLOS'S own Cretan and Hellenic island soldiers, under the command of officers who saw actual service in the world war on the allied side. Great Britain would find here a force which would prove a real ally to her in the Near East and would give to the Greco-Turkish struggle for Thrace an entirely new aspect.

Another feature is the attitude of the Balkan States, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania, toward a Greece with CONSTANTINE eliminated. He could have expected from neither of these any assistance. It was he who made a scrap of paper of the agreement entered into by Greece, Serbia and Rumania before the war, leaving Serbia helpless in the face of Austro-Hungarian aggression.

Greece, with a new ruler held by diplomatic and family bonds to the Balkan States and with the spirit of VENIZELLOS dominant in its Government, is a State to be restored to strength and an ally to be built up into power.

What makes this action all the more necessary to these Balkan States is the fact that with KEMAL in Thrace and established at Adrianople Bulgaria will be taken under his wing for no other reason than that she will form a valuable buffer State between Turkey in Europe and the Balkan States. KEMAL can well afford to give to Bulgaria her price of an outlet through the Maritza Valley to the Aegean Sea and restore to her the coveted port of Dedegatch. More than ever before does the Turk's advance into Europe presage that Balkan conflagration which LEYD GEORGE foresaw should KEMAL force his way across the Turkish straits.

The changes in Greece have had the effect of strengthening KEMAL'S opposition to the British and his insistence upon his demands. He stands now unopposed in Turkey; the feeble Constantinople Government has capitulated to him and it rests with him as to who shall be raised to the Sultanate in place of the present occupant and who shall be temporary Governor of Constantinople until he enters the city. He is concentrating his forces at Ismid, the key defense to Constantinople, and he is gradually moving his troops nearer to the British defense at Chanak and other points on the Dardanelles.

His evident intention in these advances is to gain by force the demands which he earlier declared to be those that he would bring before the peace conference. What he will insist upon is set forth by the Nationalist Foreign Minister at Ankara in reply to the allied peace proposals. While he demands the immediate occupation of Thrace he asks that prior to the opening of the peace conference the Nationalists shall occupy all strategic points and that "all British forces now on route shall be recalled and the British shall abstain from fortifying the neutral zones."

He denies the right of any Power to undertake the demilitarization of Thrace or the Marmora, but offers no objection to the destruction of the defenses of the Dardanelles, and he insists that Soviet Russia, Ukraine and all countries bordering the Black Sea shall be represented at the peace conference. HAMID Bey further supplemented these demands yesterday by informing the British commander, Brigadier-General HARRINGTON, that continuance of the work of fortification will be looked upon by the Turks as warranting military action. This means—it can mean nothing else—that the Turk must be let into Europe before any attempt at holding a peace conference is made or he will try to fight his way in. Will Great Britain still stand against him?

Trout at Our Back Door.

New Yorkers who like to wet a fly in a trout stream but cannot spare the time to go to Maine or other distant waters in order to enjoy the sport will be glad to know that good fishing is in prospect in Sullivan and Ulster counties through the planting of fingerlings in the public streams in that region.

In all 465,850 fish from two to four inches in length from the Summitville Field hatching station of the State Conservation Commission were

liberated in streams of these counties last season. One of the advantages of establishing a supply station in territory remote from the older hatcheries was apparent in the small loss of stock in the transfer. The entire Catskill region was covered through messenger shipments, chiefly over the line of the Ontario and Western Railway.

The stocking of these streams almost at the back door of New York will add to the pleasure of many residents of this city.

The Parcel Post Rate Lesson.

Parcel post rates are going up sufficiently to put \$60,000,000 a year more into the Government's income, which is now \$650,000,000 to \$700,000,000 below the Government's outgo. The parcel post rates ought to go up when the loss in that service accounts for nearly a tenth of the estimated total deficit. The rates ought to go up under the circumstances, although there is no tax or charge that hits the general public more frequently and completely than the parcel post rate.

This \$60,000,000 a year more on the parcel postage bill of the American people will mean an average of about 60 cents a year to every man, woman and child in the country. This is an average to every family in the country of about \$3 a year, or 25 cents a month.

If 25 cents more a month for parcel postage looks trifling, think what it means to raise more than ten times sixty millions merely to take care of the Treasury deficit. Then give a thought to what it would mean to raise on top of that enough to take care of a bonus distribution of five billions of dollars!

Since \$60,000,000 a year is not a drop in the bucket compared with what it would have cost to pay the bonus which President HARRISON could not approve when there was not a cent in the national Treasury to pay it, and when it could have been paid only with Treasury borrowings or with enormously increased taxation bearing heavily on everybody in the country, one gets an idea of what the Government's financial problems are and of the responsibilities of the Harding Administration in solving them.

And the more the American people come to understand the vast burden the bonus would have put upon them with increased taxes, direct and indirect, with increased Government charges for mail service and increased prices charged by the man who had to pay more taxes on anything he sold or rented or otherwise did as a service sold to the public—the more the American people consider all this the more they will be grateful to President HARRISON for his wisdom and courage in protecting them from an additional burden the magnitude of which they could not have borne.

And Now Champagne.

The brightest flower in the bootlegger's garland has just been discovered blooming. It is synthetic champagne, manufactured at a cost of \$1.75 a quart, and said to sell as high as \$40 a quart. Synthetic gin and colored alcohol, even imitations of tawny Scotch, did not have the touch of the audacious which belongs to an artificial champagne. It is as if somebody undertook literally to distill moonshine. It is like pouring soda pop into the nectar goblets of the gods.

This champagne is said to have the effect, the flavor and the appearance of the genuine. The enforcement authorities who have become aware of its existence report that it is made on a base of either pure white apple cider or pure white grape wine. The cider is carbonated to give it sparkle and supplied with motive power by the addition of grain alcohol. Imitations of the French labels and bottle caps are used.

It is another triumph for the label. Others besides the bootlegger know the label's potency. Put a foreign label on a suit of clothes or a top coat and the suit or the coat is glorified in some eyes.

Fake champagne at \$40 a quart! A larger figure than the weekly income of most New York families; enough to have bought a man a glass of beer a day for more than a year—in years only recently turned into history.

America Grows Up.

Now when the colleges are beginning another academic year and again when they hold their commencements come reminders that American civilization is not so young, so lacking in background, as some would have us believe. In thirteen years Harvard will be three centuries old. Yale already carries on into her 224th year. Columbia has seen 168 academic seasons come and go.

There are no fewer than twenty-six colleges and universities in the United States whose doors were first opened during the eighteenth century. Some of these, it is true, are small institutions whose effect upon the currents of American life has been negligible. They have taken on no increase in stature since their foundation, nearly two centuries ago, and their student bodies in some cases number as few as a hundred.

But there are other distinguished institutions of learning besides Harvard and Yale and Columbia which will soon be counting their age in centuries. There are the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740; Princeton, 1746; Brown, 1764; Dartmouth, 1769. While Washington was still President there was Bowdoin, as far north as Brunswick, Maine; there were colleges in Georgia and North

Carolina; the Western outpost was at Pittsburgh.

Three centuries is considerable time anywhere outside of Egypt and China, and so, for that matter, is two centuries. A good way to keep from picturing America as still in her intellectual swaddling clothes is to look over the foundation dates of her institutions. They are a safer guide than the intellectual content of some of her motion pictures and of the speeches of some of her politicians.

Boccaccio vs. Blackstone.

IF JOHN S. SUMNER of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice does not soon tire in his campaign against writers and publishers whose books are too plain spoken for his taste something will have to be done toward the formation of a Society for the Protection of Magistrates.

No Magistrate knows, in the present state of affairs, when he may not be called upon to act as referee in one of Mr. SUMNER'S charges of indecency, with the result that he must give laborious nights and days to the perusal of the "Decameron," "Boccaccio's 'Droll Stories' or the 'Thousand and One Nights.' He must tear himself away from the study of 'Blogs on Torts' and 'Flogs on Corporations' to pass upon the wickedness of FLAUBERT in 'Madame Bovary' and JAMES BRANCH CABELL in 'Jurgen.'

Mr. SUMNER'S most recent effort in his favorite field was directed against 'The Satyricon of Petronius Arbiter,' and it fell to the lot of Magistrate OBERWAGER to determine the right of the book to survival and free circulation. He decided, quite justly, that the work was too valuable as a satirical comment upon the time in which it was written to be suppressed.

To reach that conclusion Magistrate OBERWAGER not only read PETRONIUS but conducted researches into literary history which suggest the student's preparation of a thesis for the doctorate. He acquainted himself with the body of critical opinion as it touches upon the value of PETRONIUS in literature and of his book as a record of civilization.

That suggests the real danger which lurks back of Mr. SUMNER'S activities. There is no need to fear that he will succeed in reducing literature to the condition of the Rollo books, but there is a grave possibility that he may make life intolerable for the judiciary and make its members unfit for and impatient with the pursuit of their profession. Has he no pity in his heart? Can he not picture a Magistrate who has been enjoying the broad geniality of CHAUCER—for even he may be next—closing the book with a sigh and reaching wearily for 'Ketchum on Contracts'?

Obstacles to Our Exports.

Dollars never tell the whole story in foreign trade; barrels, bushels and pounds coupled with the measure of our exports shows is that, irrespective of price fluctuations, the volume of the commodities we sell abroad has been falling.

The August record of wheat, flour, corn and beef is typical. The wheat exports, for example, were 34,000,000 bushels worth \$42,000,000 as against 59,000,000 bushels worth \$85,000,000 the year before. Wheat flour showed 1,000,000 barrels worth \$7,000,000 as against 2,000,000 barrels in August, 1921, worth \$12,000,000.

For the eight months of the year the export values showed a heavy decline along with the volume. The grain total for the corresponding months of last year was \$575,000,000, but this year only \$341,000,000. Meat fell from \$118,000,000 to \$59,000,000.

Foreign countries without gold and with strained credit and increasing difficulty in buying American goods when they cannot pay for them with their own goods. A tariff or any other policy that keeps their goods out of our markets thus tends to keep our goods out of their markets.

It is all very well to say that if the American farmer can sell his crops for a good price at home he need not bother about selling any of them abroad. But the fact is that the American wheat farmer must sell one bushel abroad for every two bushels he sells at home or there will be no